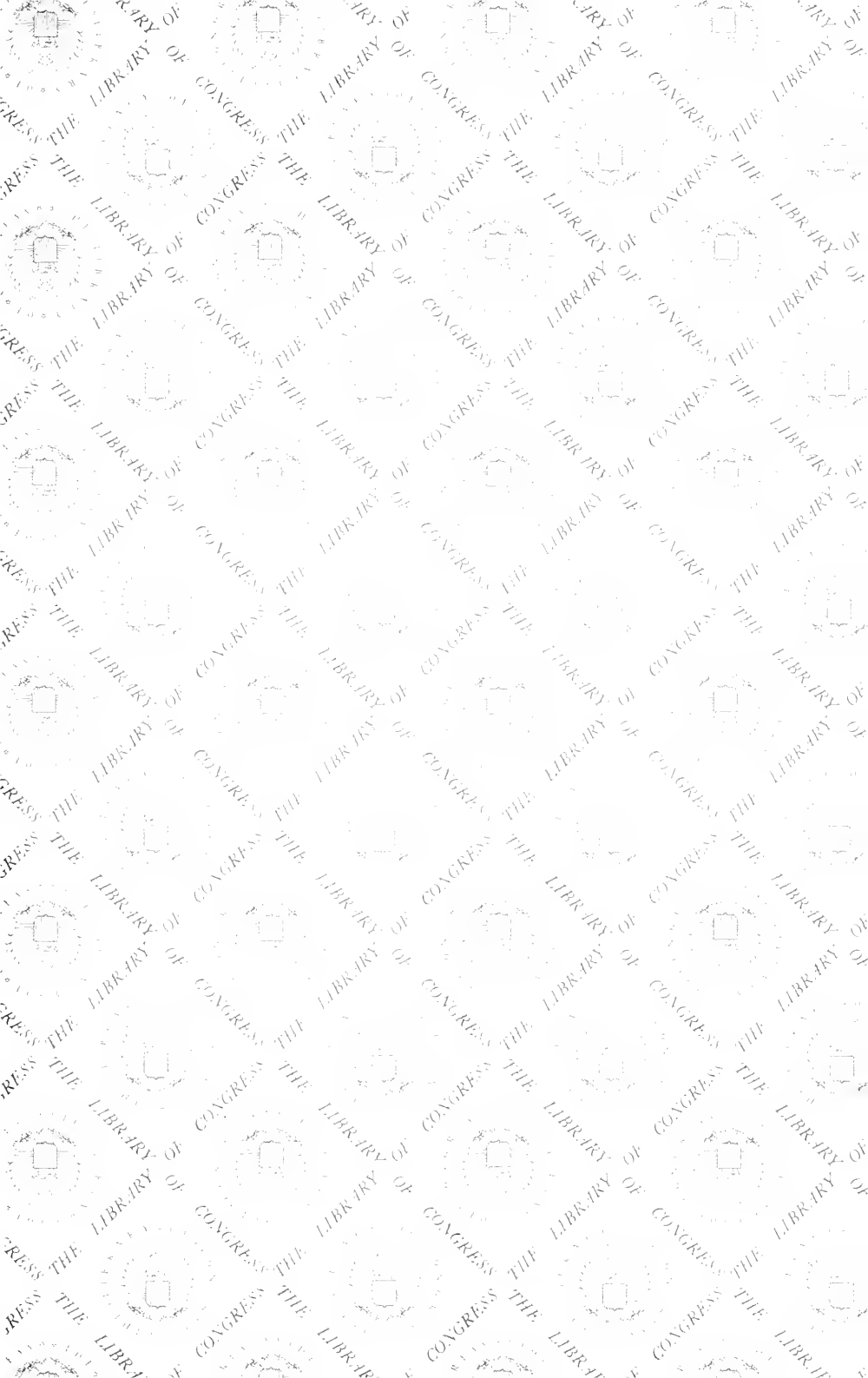


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AN ACCOUNT
OF A PART OF
THE SUFFERINGS AND LOSSES
OF
JOLLEY ALLEN,
A NATIVE OF LONDON.

WITH A PREFACE AND NOTES

BY
MRS. FRANCES MARY STODDARD.

REPRINTED FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
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NARRATIVE OF JOLLEY ALLEN,

A NATIVE OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

AT a regular meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, an application was presented for leave to copy a manuscript written by Jolley Allen in London, Eng., during 1779 or 1780, giving an account of a part of his sufferings and losses in America. The sub-committee to whom this application was referred thought it best to print the manuscript; and it appeared in vol. xvi. of the Proceedings of the Society, February, 1878.

Mr. George Ticknor gave the manuscript to the society. It was given to him by the Hon. George W. Erving, at one time minister of the United States at the court of Spain; it was found among his father's papers after his decease. George Erving and Sir William Pepperell were the executors of Mr. Jolley Allen; and he requested them, as soon as the times would permit, to bring his remains to Boston, New England, and bury him in the family tomb, under King's Chapel (Sabine's "History of the Loyalists"). I think his wish was not complied with, and that his body still lies under St. John's Church, Wapping, London, where he was buried.

Thomas H. C. Allen of Cincinnati, O., and other relatives of Mr. Allen, wishing for copies of the manuscript, and

also to retain the original spelling, decided to reprint it; having first consulted the Hon. Samuel A. Green, Ex-Mayor, Librarian of the Historical Society, who very courteously said there was no objection to our doing so.

Jolley was the second son of Capt. Nathaniel Allen. He was born in London, Eng., about 1718, and was married in that city, in 1739, to Eleanor Warren, where they resided until 1754 or 1755, when they came to Boston; and he became one of the principal shop-keepers of the town.

He advertised largely in "The Massachusetts Gazette" and "Boston News-Letter," "Boston Post-Boy" and "Advertiser," also in "The Boston Evening Post" and "Boston Gazette," from 1763 to 1769.

Some idea of the character and extent of his business may be formed by one or two advertisements appended to this book. His first shop, or store, was near the draw-bridge. He removed from there, in 1776, to a store midway between the governor's and Town House, and opposite the Heart and Crown (the sign of T. Fleet's printing-office), corner of Cornhill and Water Street, Boston.

F. M. S.

*An Account of Part of the Sufferings and Losses of Jolley Allen,
a Native of London,*

Who, with his family and a considerable property, went to reside at Boston, in New England, in the year 1755; and, by Industry, had accumulated many thousand pounds sterling, in the space of twenty-two years he continued there, untill this unhappy Rebellion broke out.

And, being a man firmly attached to his native King and country, and hath now sacrificed his all, as will appear in the following pages, and that with the greatest Truth.

Some time, I think, in the Month of October, 1772, I bought two chests of tea of Governor Hutchinson's two sons, Thomas and Elisha, at Boston, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and I thought it most prudent (for fear of being watched, as the custom of Boston is to shut up their Warehouses at one o'clock, and go on 'Change, and return about four o'clock in the afternoon) to leave them there untill two o'clock; and, by agreement, Messrs. Hutchinson's apprentice waited there until that time to deliver them to one William Burke, that I ordered to go with his cart to their warehouse for the said two chests of tea, which he did, and brought them with him to my shop. And as he went to unload his cart of the above two chests of Tea, Mr. John Hancock's (now General Hancock) head-clerk, William Palphrey,* happened to come by at the same time, and looking at the two chests of tea, and as he thought took the original numbers, but he happened to be mistaken, for he took the East India marks instead of the Company's House number in London. I cannot look upon him in any other light than an informer, by one of the committee, Captain Dashwood,† coming to me in about half an hour afterwards, and

* William Palfrey, born in Boston, Feb. 24, 1741, became clerk to John Hancock in October, 1764; was appointed aide-de-camp to General Washington in March, 1776, and the next month was appointed paymaster-general of the army, which office he held until November, 1780, when he was unanimously chosen by Congress consul-general to France. He sailed in December; but the ship in which he embarked was never heard of afterward. He was an ardent patriot, and rendered conspicuous services in the struggle with the mother country. A life of him by his distinguished grandson, John Gorham Palfrey, is in Sparks's American Biography, Second Series, vol. vii. — Eds.

† Captain Dashwood was one of a committee appointed at a meeting of the merchants and traders of Boston, July 26, 1769, to examine the manifests of vessels which might arrive from England. He was probably the same person, Captain Samuel Dashwood, who died Feb. 15, 1792, aged sixty-five years, and was buried in the Granary Burial-Ground. — Eds.

saying he had an information of two Chests of Tea coming in my house about half an hour before; that his business was to desire of me not to be out of the way, as the whole committee of the town of Boston was to wait of me about four o'clock that said afternoon. I beg leave to observe that when I hired William Burke, I cautioned him, for fear of an accident, that if any inquiry should be made hereafter, that he must say he took the two chests of tea from off the Long Wharf, and that nobody was there; but, to his surprise, looking about him, he saw a boat with men in it rowing towards a large ship in the stream, which he supposed had brought them two chests on shore from that Ship, and was rowing to the ship again; which story he never deviated from, although he was often examined by the said committee and severely threatened by them. I was likewise several different times threatened with that diabolical punishment of being Tarred and Feathered, and under the disagreeable apprehension of the same for many Days afterwards, which no mortal can tell or describe the anxiety of mind I was in, and expected my house to be pulled down, and every thing destroyed. The said committee came to me about half after three o'clock, thinking to catch me unprepared for their attack; but Providence had ordered it so that I was ready to receive them, for I had cut the Ropes, and had taken off the outside coverings, so that no person could tell from whence they came or from where I had them. The committee coming to my door, I mett them and asked them their business; they told me they came to know from whence I had the two chests of tea that came into my shop at two o'clock that day. I answered, if that was their business, and had nothing further to say to me, they was welcome to walk in. I then received them in my Parlour. I asked them what their Demand were upon those two chests of Tea; they told me nothing further than to be shown the two chests of Tea. I then asked each of them if that would give them full satisfaction. They told me, upon a point of honor, it would, and they should have nothing more to say to me at present. I answered then upon honor that I would show them the same two chests of tea that came into my house that day at two o'clock. I accordingly went with them to my Store and opened the Door, and showed them the two chests of tea, which they all stood amazed at, saying that was not what they ment, though they before had given their words of honor. I asked them where all their honors lay. They told me they ment

to see the two outside cases, where the marks lay, that they might be able to know from whence I bought them. I told them that did not belong to that point of honor they had all given me ; and told them I was surprised at that whole body which was the standing committee of the town of Boston should want to forfeit their honors in so trifling an affair, but still aggravating the cause in wanting to see the two outside cases, which I granted by pointing to the same, saying, " There they lay, and I hope you are satisfied now." I verily believe the place where I pointed to with my finger, there lay between two and three hundred more of the same sort, and I left them to find them out, which point they soon gave up, saying that I had fairly outwitted them all, but they would watch my Waters well for the time to come ; which they did to the utmost of all their powers in every respect, and especially in striving to hurt me in my trade, which declined from that time. My stock in English goods at that time was very great, being well sorted ; Cost me a great many Thousand Pounds Sterling, and my Trade dwindling away chiefly at last to friends of Government and the Army after this above tea affair, which was a great determent to me with so large a stock of English goods lying on my hands at that time ; but I still kept my house, and continued there untill and the whole Time of the blockaid of Boston. During the said blockaid and some time before, I received the following gentlemen into my house, contrary to the opinion and the general sentiments of many of the inhabitants of the said Town of Boston, viz. : —

General Gage's two brothers-in-law, Major Kimble and Captain Kimble, secretary to General Gage, General Prescott, Lord Barrington's son, General Piggott, Captain Delancy of the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Doctor Bruce of the Train of Artillery. Those gentlemen above-mentioned Lodged with me.

The following gentlemen both Lodged and Boarded with me, viz. : —

Governor Abbott and his secretary, General Smith of the 10th Regiment of Foot, Captain Parsons of ditto, Colonel Cleveland of the train of Artillery, Cornet Baggett of the 17th Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant Linsey of the 14th Regiment of Foot, Captain Lum of the 38th Regiment, Captain Duff, now Major of the 40th Regiment, Captain Hubbard and lady of the 45th Regiment, Lieutenant Snow and lady of ditto, Lieutenant Hamilton of ditto, Captain Craig (wounded) of the 47th Regiment, Surgeon Mallett

and his mate of ditto, Captain Follat (wounded) of the 49th Regiment, Captain Smith and lady of the 52d Regiment, Ensign Buckannon of the 47th Regiment, and Major Moncrieff and Lieutenant Moncrieff, his son.

From my principle and attachment to my King and country, which I never disguised, and taking all the military gentlemen I possibly could under my roof, and accommodating them to the utmost of my power, contrary to the Political principles of the major part of the town of Boston, and coming away with the Fleet and army, was the great cause of it going so hard with me at their General Court, and from the Mobs in America.

The 10th of March, 1776, Governor Abbott gave me a letter to Lord Dartmouth, recommending me to his Lordship's goodness in the strongest terms, and praying I might be recommended to his Majesty, as a faithful friend to government, and to his certain knowledge, living with me above Ten Weeks, he was an eye-witness to my great sufferings in that line, during his stay with me, and that particular care might be taken of my wife and seven children; which letter I burnt before the Americans took possession of the vessel and my effects at Cape Cod; for, if it had been found on me, I believe they would have hanged me, my wife and all my children, for being recommended to his Majesty. Nothing would have saved our lives, I am of opinion, knowing the Disposition of the people so well for above Twenty-two years I had lived amongst them.

The 11th March, 1776, I hired a vessel* for my effects and family of one Captain Robert Campbell (as he styled himself); he came and offered me his vessel as he said, and told me it was entirely at my service, as he had disposed of no part of it, and if I had a mind to have part or the whole of the vessel it was for me to say. I asked him who was to command the vessel. He said the vessel belonged to him, and he was the captain. I then asked him if he was used to go to sea; he answered he had, for above twenty years and upwards he had gone captain of his own vessel. Upon that, I showed him my shop and two Warehouses all full of goods, and likewise I showed him the furniture of my house, which article of furniture alone cost me above one thousand pounds sterling. I then asked this villain (for I cannot look upon him in any other light) how much of his vessel he thought I should want, being my-

* Sloop named Sally.

self not acquainted therewith. He told me he thought three-quarters of the Vessel would hold all my effects. I answered, if that was the case, I had rather hire the whole of the vessel, that I might have room enough, which I accordingly did, and agreed with him for Fifteen Guineas sterling to carry me, my family, and effects to where the fleet and army went; and paid him down half the money and took his receipt for the same, — for at that time we did not know where we was going. Accordingly, I began to take my goods down and pack them up immediately, and was obliged to put my goods in the street, as I packed them up; and myself and family was obliged to watch them two days and two nights, before I could get any carts to carry them down to the vessel, which was about a quarter of an English mile from my house to where the vessel lay, which cost me upwards of Forty-Two Pounds Sterling, all ready cash from me, to carry my goods to the said vessel.

The 14th of March myself and family lay on board the said vessel. The 17th towed down below the castle by strange sailors. 19th, towed down to Nantasket Road by other strange sailors, and there lay till the 27th of March. At three o'clock in the afternoon sailed under the convoy of Admiral Gratton. I believe the fleet that I was in made about eighty sail of us, at that time; but when we came to weigh anchor, and got it three-quarters up, a large ship of about five hundred ton came foul of us, and got foul of our bowsprit with bitter oaths that they would sink us, if we did not let go our anchor immediately. At that time, we had carried away all their side rails and a carriage that was hung over, with our bowsprit. When they got clear of us, we fell to work to get our anchor up again, and another vessel of near seven hundred ton fell foul of our bowsprit which carried away their quarter gallery, and did them abundance more mischief, which obliged us to let our anchor down again. Accordingly, we weighed our anchor a third time, and got it up so high that the vessel moved. I then seemly was glad to think we should get out of Nantasket Road, and get up to the fleet, which hove to for us; but I was soon disappointed of my hopes: the stern of our vessel got aground. I turned to the captain and asked him what he thought would become of us. He told me he could not tell. I then desired him to look over the stern of the vessel where we was aground, which he did. I asked him whether the tide was a coming in or a going out. He said he could not

tell without an almanack on board for him to look at. I told him to go to the stern of the vessel and look at it again, and let me know his opinion, which he did, in these words, after looking some time : if the tide was going out, our vessel would grow faster in the sand, and we should be more aground, but if the tide was coming in the vessel would rise and we should get away ; which I thank God we did, and now we are going to sea, without either captain, master, or sailor, or even a boy that had been a week at sea. He put a young man at the helm that never saw salt water before, and gave him directions in the following manner, in my hearing, pointing to a vessel before him, and said : " Follow that vessel, and wherever it goes do you keep it in view." The young man said he would. I called the Captain once more aside, when I heard him give this direction to the man at the helm, and asked him what that man at the helm must do when night came on, and he could not see that object. " Oh," said he to me, " Mr. Allen, I am surprised at you : all the men-of-war will throw out lights, and then we shall be as light as day." This was easy enough to believe of him, but I soon found a fatal reverse, for before the day closed in, the whole fleet was out of sight, and we was left by ourselves in this melancholy situation. I went down into the cabin to see my dear wife and children ; soon after I heard something of a bustle upon deck. I went up and was told by the captain that the clew at the mainsail had given way ; and to my great surprise found it had blown off the other side the Shrouds, and was in danger as I thought of over-setting the vessel. I then called the captain to me, and said to him in these words : " You are the man that has brought me into all these difficulties I am now in ; and I do insist upon you doing your duty on board this vessel as long as I am in it, both by night and day ; and I command you that you get the clew of the mainsail in immediately, and I will give you all the assistance in my power, with all the other help on board." There being room in the vessel, I gave him liberty to take in more passengers, in order to put more money in his pocket, and in all we were, men, women, and children, twenty-nine souls on board ; which all endeavored, what lay in their power, to get the mainsail in again. And with all the help we were able, the captain tied it to one of the pumps ; and, for want of knowing how to tye a sailor's knot, it gave way in less than a quarter of a minute. I told him that he must now renew his strength again, and we would likewise all do the same, for

I feared the vessel would upset. Accordingly, we got it in again, and he then tied it to both the pumps (in such a manner as not to be able to untye it again, and when we came to Cape Cod it was obliged to be cut with an ax). I likewise asked him a little while after this accident, on going on the quarter-deck, if he had no such thing as a compass in our binnacle. He said he had two, but he had no occasion for them, and they was both under his bed; and if I went down with him, he would show me them, which he did, and said we was going directly after the fleet; and then he made an apology to me that he had broke open my box and took out my candles, as he had forgot to bring any on board. At this time, we went about five knots an hour, but had shifted several seas in the interim of time. All the water we had on board the vessel that could be drank, which was on deck, was about three-quarters of a barrel. We shifted a heavy sea about eight o'clock that same evening, which loosed the cask, and the bung started; we lost all the water we had, there not being one drop left in the whole vessel to wet the mouths of the twenty-nine souls on board. And in about half an hour after we shifted a much heavier sea, which carried away the whole of our caboose off the deck, which was the place we had to dress our victuals in, and we had no place in the vessel to dress a bit of victuals after this. I then turned to the captain, and said to him: "I fear we shall all perish before half an hour's at an end; had you not better try your pumps, to see if the hold of the vessel is filling with water, to know if we was not sinking?" "Oh, dear sir," says the captain, "I am glad you thought of it, for I had forgot it." He tried the pump, which was choaked, and he could not get any water out of it, and the hold was at least a quarter full of water. I told him then to try the other pump. He then went to look for the tackling to rigg the other pump, but could not find any thing to do it with, and, if he had, I am convinced he did not know what to do with it. In this disagreeable situation we continued, shifting seas often. I walked the deck till near twelve o'clock at night, until I was not able any longer, for the seas breaking in upon us so often, and from the intense cold, for it froze to solid ice, so that it was dangerous to move a foot on deck. In this deplorable state, I went down into the cabin to my wife and seven children, thinking every minute would be the last I had to live in this world; expecting every moment to go to the bottom. I took my wife by the hand as she

lay in bed in the cabin, which I thought myself a happy man to have her by the hand, at the same time (and I laid myself down by her) to think I should die in her arms along with her, gave me a great satisfaction. But she being in a great deal of trouble at the same time, I did not let her know the imminent danger we was in, till about two o'clock in the morning those passengers that lay in the hold of the vessel came running to the cabin, and begged for God's sake we would permit them to come in; that a plank in the side of the vessel had given way, and the sea was pouring in, and the vessel was sinking; and they begged that they might be permitted to stay in the cabin till we all went to the bottom together. Until this my wife did not know the danger we was in. I then insisted on the captain to go in search to see where the plank had given way in the vessel, which I myself went along with him, and found it not quite so bad, but that we had a great deal of water in the hold, that had got between the ceiling and the vessel, and had broke its way through, and made as much noise as if a plank had given way every time the vessel moved. I then desired the Captain to come upon deck with me, which he did; and I asked him whereabouts he thought we was at sea. He told me he could not tell. I then asked him what distance we was from land. He said that was impossible for him to tell, for he had not kept any reckoning, and the reason he gave me for it was that he had forgot to bring pens, ink, and paper. I told him, if he had applyed to me, I had all these things. He then made me answer he had never learned navigation, and that he never was on salt water before; but he knew how to row a boat in a river; on which I told him I was sorry we had not a boat, that we might save our lives at the sinking of the vessel, and at the same time I told him, if we had a boat with oars, it was my opinion he knew as little of it as he did of navigation, which he had made a fair acknowledgment to me. I then turned my back to him, almost froze to death, and looked out for daybreak, which at last I was so happy to see; and every rope on board was, with the breaking in of the sea, froze almost as thick as my thigh, and no person on board able to walk on deck. In this manner we lay at the mercy of the waves, with our sails and rigging torn in ten hundred thousand pieces, that we could neither get them up nor down. The joy it gave me when I saw daybrake, I am not able to express. About seven o'clock the same morning the captain said he saw a vessel. I intreated him, if he knew how

to steer for that vessel, he would with all speed. He made me answer that he did not understand steering the vessel he was in, so well as he knew how to give directions to another. I asked him how he was to get one, for to my certain knowledge there was none in the vessel that had ever taken a helm in hand before we embarked on this unfortunate voyage. Some time after he said he thought he never saw so large a Ship before, and desired me to look at it, which I did. I turned round from him, and thought to myself how kind good Providence had been to me during the night past to live to see that happy hour. Of the vessel he had been so much surprised at, I soon perceived it was the main land. I applied to him and asked him what land he thought it was. He told me that he was fully convinced that it was Nantucket. I told him, if that was the case, we must all perish very soon ; for the amazing rocks and shoals that lay off Nantucket I could remember very well, as I saw them above Twenty-Two years ago on my passage when I came from London. When I landed at Cape Cod, and told part of my troubles, I asked them the name of the place ; they told me it was Cape Cod. I told them my captain told me, and insisted upon it, that this place was Nantucket. They answered me that Nantucket was above four days' sail from Cape Cod with a fair wind. Now give me leave to return back to the first sight of land. This captain of ours was at the greatest loss to know what to do in this situation, seeing land, for want of a map (which I am of opinion had there been one on board he knew no more what to do with than a rat). Our case I then thought began to be desperate again ; but, providentially for us, the day turned out very fine and warm. We got clear of all the ice upon deck soon after. I then desired the Captain to order every one upon deck that was on board the Vessel, which was twenty-nine souls. I then turned to them and told them it was by my desire they should all appear upon deck, and in the next place to know what we should all do in this melancholy situation ; that we now appeared coming up to land, and I was of opinion that no soul on board knew what land it was, and we came up with it very fast. We all advised on this matter together, with tears in our eyes ; going where we could not tell. Some was for scuttling the vessel, and sinking her, sooner than fall into the hands of the Americans again. I was not of that opinion, for whilst there was life there was hopes. I was for running the vessel on shore, in the most convenient place that we could see when we drew

nearer to the land, which we all agreed to, except the captain; he was for going to sea again, thinking we might fall into the hands of an English man-of-war. I thought the danger so great at his expressing of it, that I immediately objected against it, and so did every one in the vessel. He then found he stood no chance, but to shore he must go with us; and accordingly we endeavored to set in for the land as fast as we could. Thank God, there was a strong current at the same time with a full tide in our favor, which brought us in quick. We then looked out for the safest place to run the Vessel on shore, and in doing of that we struck upon the bar of Cape Cod most violently either seven, eight, or nine different times, which made her shake in such a manner that at every stroke we thought she would have gone to pieces; and had she not been an amazing strong vessel her bottom must have been out at the first shock. But, luckily for us, we got off the bar; but our anchor, that was hanging upon a long peak, caught fast hold of the bar, by which means we all endeavored to get the anchor untangled, and with great difficulty we accomplished it, as the bar happened to be nothing but sand. I often said to the captain during the length of the night that I was afraid of that anchor that hung upon the long peak, that it would make holes in the bottom of the vessel, which might be the means of our foundering at sea. Upon that he answered me: "Oh, dear, Mr. Allen, I am surprised you should put such a question to me; you must needs know that iron is heavier than wood, and, as the vessel comes up and goes down with the waves of the sea, the iron of the anchor is so much heavier than the vessel it would naturally go down before the vessel." In this most shocking situation with all our other difficulties we continued, until we got over Cape Cod bar, and soon after we got into Twenty-Four fathom water (as the fishermen told me), where the captain let go his anchor. I advised him by all means not to let that anchor go that was hanging a-peak. He made me answer, it might do him an injury when he went on shore, if they knew the anchor hung at the peak all the way from Nantasket Road to Cape Cod. Happy was I in myself, that I had lived to see the moment an anchor could be let down to hold us fast in twenty-four fathom water, to the great relief of all the twenty-nine unfortunate souls on board, though I expected to lose all my property. This was about two o'clock in the afternoon, the day after we left Nantasket Road, the 28th of March. In this situation

we lay in Cape Cod harbor, with all our sails hoisted, as we had hoisted in Nantasket Road ; some all the way up, some half the way up, and some not a quarter of the way up ; torn, to appearance, into ten hundred thousand pieces, all flying. The captain says to me, by way of advising with me, seeing no boat come off to us, whether or no we had not better hoist a signal of a white sheet or tablecloth, to let them know we was in distress for want of a boat. The answer I made him was that I thought the above signals was quite sufficient ; that I imagined there was upwards of nine hundred thousand signals more than there need to be, was the reason of no boat coming off to us ; and that by neglect in not knowing how to clear the ropes at sea, so that they got all entangled together ; at which he looked a good deal ashamed of himself, and I imagine his former transactions flew in his face, which occasioned him to have very little to say for himself afterwards. After waiting some time in this distress, we espied a man on shore : we made motions to him, as we could not hear each other speak, for the conduct of our captain was all of a piece ; he had no Speaking-Trumpet on board. At last, we saw another man come up to the first, and then three or four more afterwards. They sat down and conversed together for near an hour, and at last they made motions pointing to the town, which was three miles off ; and being very deep sand, and nothing but woods to go through, made the time appear very long to us, without one drop of water on board to wet our mouths withal. At last, to our great joy, we saw a cart with a boat (or canoe) in it drawn by ten oxen, and six men more, which came down to our assistance. They soon got the boat into the sea, and two men in it to know from whence we came. We told them we was from Boston with the fleet. They answered they was surprised, for they thought we was from a foreign country, and durst not come near us for fear we had the plague on board (and often declared that to me, whilst I remained a prisoner amongst them, they believed such another shocking sight was never seen before in all America, coming into any harbor). These two men did not come on board, as we had a Mrs. Wezzle on board with us that had the small-pox, just then on the turn, of which she died. I thought it best to let the two men in the canoe know it, as the people in America are exceedingly afraid of that disorder. After some conversation, they returned back to the shore and reported our ease to the other men, and, after they had conversed with those men on shore

some time, they returned with two more men that had had the small-pox a number of years before, and they came on board of us : this was about seven o'clock in the evening, the 28th of March, 1776.

In this cano, I and my family, eleven in number, came on shore, and landed about eight o'clock that evening ; and then we had three miles to go through the woods, before we came to the town of Cape Cod, which I walked, and the rest of my family rode in that dung-cart that brought the boat to our assistance, drawn by ten oxen ; and we arrived in the town about ten o'clock that same evening, and to my great surprise was ordered into a small cottage, not fit to put a hog in, where we remained. And now I beg leave to return to the vessel, which they seized, and all the effects that they could find therein, and I was never allowed to see the vessel more. And the same night a little before high water they weighed her anchor and run on shore as far as they was able, and she never could be got off again. My suspicion was that the vessel was run aground, and I have great reason to think so ; that it was done on purpose for the sake of pilfering what effects of mine they could, at the time of unloading the vessel, and for fear she should be brought up to town, and their wicked purpose might be frustrated. I made all the inquiry I could, and from the best information I found this vessel took near three weeks unloading, which might have been done in three days, if they had been so minded ; and, in their account, they charged me to the General Court one hundred and fifty pounds sterling for unloading the vessel and storing my effects. I had the mortifying news brought me during this severe confinement that there were several carts employed to bring my goods from the vessel to town to be stored ; that they would frequently drop out of the cart, and many has been buried in the sand by private people who attended the unloading the vessel, and there was frequent battles among them, being suspicious of one getting more of my property than another ; and a gentleman of veracity came to me, and expressed concern for my sorrow and troubles, at several different times ; and one day said he had seen one of the compleatest battles he ever had in his life, and all on my account. About fifteen or sixteen men and women was fighting battle royal in the fields, condemning one another, and each saying the other had taken more of my property than they. The gentleman afterwards begged I would let it go no further from me. And several

other persons came to me and informed me much to the same purpose ; and some ready to give their oaths of the same, if ever I stood in need of it afterwards. But the people as incensed as they was against government and their friends, when they heard my case, how I had been used by the captain that brought my family and effects from Boston to Cape Cod, they was ready to tear him to pieces. They called him a fresh-water captain ; that they should not choose to hang a salt-water captain, but a fresh-water captain it would give them the greatest pleasure imaginable ; and it was with great difficulty I could prevail on them not to hang him, as they declared he did not deserve to have time to say, Lord, have mercy upon him, to bring such distress as he had done to twenty-nine unfortunate souls that he had on board of the vessel, now a perfect wreck in our harbor. This affair happened when they brought him on shore up to the town, where they was going to sacrifice him ; but at last they reprieved him on my account, and confined him with the remainder of the passengers in several different places ; but they stript the whole of the passengers of all their little effects, which was but trifling, and never allowed them to see them more. In that respect, they was stript of their all as well as myself, so that our situation became all alike.

This cottage my family and I was put into was to have been pulled down the next morning, had we not have been put in it, from its ruined situation. It was melancholy to think that I was brought in comparison from a palace to a hogstye. We had a window to it, with four small panes of glass, and two of them broken. There was one door ; but I believe we should have been warmer inside, had there been none. When the wind blew, I am of opinion we should have been more comfortable in the open field. There was a roof to this shocking place, but when it rained we had better have been in the open air ; for, after a shower was over, we was obliged to go into the road until it had drained itself off. In this place we were put, eleven of us in number, my family that came on shore with me in the boat, to lay on the ground one amongst another, servants included ; sometimes victuals, sometimes none, but never a quarter of enough. In this situation, we remained until the 19th day of April following, being twenty-two days. My wife that was with me, that never before saw any difficulties in her life, and by which I had seventeen children, born and christened, and five miscarriages, and was married to her thir-

ty-seven years, and as good a wife and as tender a mother to her children as ever man could wish for, this worthy woman, seeing all her effects taken from her, and we wanting the common necessities of life, fell a sacrifice to their barbarity, and expired quite broken-hearted, in the fifty-second year of her age of the said 19th day of April; she lying dead, her seven children round her breathless corpse, all in tears. I submit to the humane reader to reflect what heart-breaking and agonizing pains I must feel, and not able to assist them with a morsel of bread at the time. With an immense deal of trouble and great deal of difficulty, I got her buried of Sunday the 22d of April, in the afternoon; and after her death I remained in the same disagreeable cott until the 27th, which was eight days longer, when myself and eldest son, then in the seventeenth year of his age, was taken by a guard, prisoner to Truro, eight miles distant, from my poor six motherless children, destitute of bread, and confined in the guard-house there eight days; after which time, having nothing to allege to my charge, sent me and my son back again to my poor motherless children, to Cape Cod, where I remained with my seven children, still wanting the common necessities of life; and, after crying round me for bread to eat until the 24th of May following, I then obtained, with great difficulty, a pass to the General Court, then sitting at Watertown, as follows:—

PROVINCETOWN, 24th May, 1776.

Whereas, Mr. Jolley Allen and son, the bearer, on the 28th of last March, was wrecked on shore at this town, with several others in a sloop from Boston, supposed to be bound to Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Upon their coming ashore, we sent a person to the General Court to inform them of this affair, who upon that sent a committee down here to order them to remain here until further orders, which shall be sent in a short time. They having remained here until this time, and having no answer from the General Court, and being unpracticable to procure provisions here for their subsistence any longer time, under these circumstances, think it best to let Mr. Jolley Allen and son to go to the General Court to know what they intend to order further concerning them; he having left his children and effects here as a pledge for his return here again. Colonel Cobb, a member of the General Court for Wellfleet, advised to the above.

SOLOMON COOK, } *Selectmen of*
NATHANIEL NICKERSON, } *Provincetown.*

To the HONORABLE GENERAL COURT.

After reading the above pass from under their own hands, which this is a true copy, —having the original with me now in London,—think how hard my case was, to be under the disagreeable necessity

of leaving my six poor children crying for bread, and I not able to get any thing for them. But necessity called upon me aloud to get the above pass to call me from their hungry cries, which has been such, many times since in my absence, as would have moved the heart of any one not totally divested of humanity. But, from the date of the above pass, I left my six children in that deplorable situation, and never saw one of them until the 16th day of August following, is eighty-four days; and from the said 16th to the 30th day of said August I had all my dear children with me, and not before. They was insulted during my absence as children of the friends of government, as astonishes nature to think of, having neither father nor mother there to take their parts. I am now a-going one hundred and twenty miles to Boston, myself and son being insulted on the road in a most barbarous manner all the way. I went to my own house when I arrived at Boston, that I had a long lease of, which I locked up and fastened all the doors and windows, and brought the key away with me, but to my great surprise they had broke open the door, who I cannot tell. The occupier that had then possession of it was my barber that shaved me for fourteen years. And it was with the greatest difficulty imaginable that he permitted me and my son to lay in one bed two nights, for which he charged me eight shilling sterling, which I paid him. During my two days' stay in Boston, I was insulted by almost every one in such a manner that I was glad to get out of town in the evening, and had nine miles further to travel, in the dark; myself and son disguising ourselves for fear of being murdered on the road before we got to Watertown, which we arrived at on the 31st of May, 1776, about two o'clock in the morning, and then laid ourselves down behind a hedge in the fields, tired, and both hungry and dry, where we slept till near seven o'clock in the morning; and, as soon as we made our appearance in the town, they was ready to tear us to pieces. The General Court, hearing of it, ordered us both to be confined, to go under a thorough examination. From the 31st of May to the 10th of June, 1776, the General Court was resolving what should be done with us; and, of the 14th June, the Council had agreed with the General Court, and it took me five days more to get a copy of the Resolves from the General Court and Council, which made my confinement in Watertown about a fortnight; during which time we was obliged every day, except Sundays, to wait on the General Court and Council from seven o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock at night; in-

sulted during the above fortnight in the following manner: Some was for having me sent to the Castle, which was seven miles from Boston by land, there to live on bread and water. Others, fearful that by some stratagem I should make my escape from the Castle, was for my being sent to Bridwell to pick oacum, and kept on bread and water. Others was determined that I should be sent to Cinderbury mines (a place of punishment they have, where few persons ever live to come out of that is confined there, as no daylight is ever seen), and there to be kept under ground on small allowance, bread and water.* This they had partly agreed on; then they was at a stand how to act with my seven children, which in this manner they had at last agreed to: That my seven Tory children should be divided from each other fifty miles apart, that they should not converse or see each other, and to be put apprentices to those that would take care to make them earn their daily bread, and that hard enough. In this manner, I expected my poor tender children would be torn from me, and myself banished from them never to see them more. These was the reports that was continually told me by those who came out of the Court from time to time, during the greatest part of the above fortnight, in this tormenting way impressed me with a heavy load of sorrow. I was almost unable to support myself; but, in all my troubles, I never would relinquish my King and country. Some of the General Court as well as the common people said, if they had their will, they would have one of those trees (there being several trees facing the court-house which they pointed to at the time) stripped of all its branches but eight, and would have me and my seven children hanged thereon, but me upon the highest branch. This was done for the purpose of tantalizing and tormenting me; it was running thorns into my sides hourly; and as they perceived my pain at such threats, so their joy increased during the above fortnight of my waiting on the General Court, during which time I had delivered six memorials at different times; the last of which, I being left an only executor to the last will of Mrs. Vintino, of Boston, in which she left a large property behind her to her own relations living in Ireland, which I had received, and had the greatest part

* It is, perhaps, superfluous to add that there never was any place of confinement in Massachusetts to which this description can be applied. But Mr. Allen probably refers to Simsbury, now East Granby, Ct. For a full account of the prison at that place, where a considerable number of Loyalists were imprisoned in the Revolution, see Phelps's History of Newgate of Connecticut. — Eds.

of it in my own hands at the time of my leaving Boston. In this last Memorial I prayed that the General Court would nominate or appoint such gentlemen as they could depend on to secure the above property and restore it to the legatees agreeable to the said will, out of my effects, which was seized by the said General Court, and then remained at Cape Cod, as plainly shows by my pass from thence, where they acknowledged from under their hands I had left my children and effects as a security for my return. But my request was not granted by the said General Court, nor even an answer given to me. It grieved me exceedingly to see those innocent people in a foreign country injured in such a manner, in which I did all in my power to preserve, as being intrusted by the last will of a very worthy woman, and that should likewise be deprived of their right, she having a great dependence on me doing justice to her relations. How hard it will be if ever my property or any part of it should be restored to me, or to my children after my death, to be ruined again upon the account of the said will, which I left the original at the judge of probate's office at Cambridge, four miles from Boston. How am I or my children to escape from so heavy a charge, having acted to the utmost integrity and uprightness in my intentions? For had not my property been seized as it was, but I escaped with the fleet and army with my effects that I had with me, I should and fully intended to remit to Ireland the whole of the fortune of the late Mrs. Vintino the first opportunity. And I now beg leave to submit my case to the candid public to judge whether I myself or the General Court then sitting at Watertown was the thief, that robbed those innocent heirs of their property. At near the latter end of the above fortnight I attended the said General Court at Watertown, some particular business called my brother, Lewis Allen, to Boston; and as he was coming through Watertown, stopping to refresh his horse and self, having nine miles further to go to Boston, some people in the town asked him what he intended to do in regard to his brother. My name being mentioned to him greatly surprised him, for he thought I was then at Cape Cod. He came to seek me, and asked me why I did not let him know I was here or intended to come. I told him my reason was, I had brought all these difficulties and distresses on myself. I did not choose to trouble any of my friends, for fear of bringing them into as great troubles as myself. While my brother and me was conversing together, the Council sent for me, and I was informed that the General Court had resolved what should be

done with me, and had sent their resolves to the Council. When I attended, two of the Council came down to me, and expressed great concern for me, and told me that the General Court had sentenced me (I think the gentlemen said) to Sinderbury mines; but so hard and dreadful a sentence to an innocent man, who had done no wrong to none of them, so agitated my mind, I really am not clear whether the gentlemen said Sinderbury mines or not, but I think they did, and my children to be divided, which made my case very hard, being well known to the General Court and the Council. I prayed they would permit me to send for my brother, Lewis Allen, then in Watertown, which was granted, and he came to me. I told him my shocking situation, and then he begged of me that I would give him liberty to see what he was able to do for me; on which the Council agreed to give him a few hours to send in a memorial to the General Court, praying relief for his brother before the sentence was passed by the Council, on which my brother sent in the following memorial:—

To the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled at Watertown.

The memorial of Lewis Allen, of Shrewsbury, in the County of Worcester and Colony aforesaid, humbly sheweth:—

That your memorialist hath been informed that this Honorable Court have ordered the goods and chattels the effects of Jolley Allen should be disposed of at public auction for the support of his said children, and that the children unable to support themselves should be disposed of and put out to board as reasonable as possible, and the rest of them to be put to apprenticeship or bound out to service. Your memorialist would inform this Honorable Court that he is willing to take the four youngest children at as reasonable a price as any person in the community; and the three oldest ones gratis. And that he will give bonds that they shall not become chargeable to the community for their support and maintenance; and that he will receive and support the said Jolley Allen, and will give security that he shall not depart the Colony, nor hold correspondence with any person knowing them to be inimical to the liberties of America. Wherefore your memorialist humbly prays that he may be permitted to receive said Allen and children upon the terms above mentioned, or upon such other terms as this Honorable Court shall judge for the safety and well-being of the community. And in duty bound shall ever pray.

LEWIS ALLEN.

In all our calamities, we ought not to despair, but look up to kind Providence who watcheth with a gracious and merciful care over us (and will not always let the wicked prevail), should order it so that the morning the Resolves of the General Court was sent down to the Council, my brother should arrive in Watertown, and the

Council permitted him time to present the above memorial to the General Court, before they signed my sentence; as I am of opinion as soon as the Council had agreed with the General Court, there was a guard ready to take me to my banishment, where I must have soon expired of a broken heart as my poor wife had done about two months before. And, upon the above memorial being presented to the General Court, they came to the resolution to withdraw their former Resolve, and sent for the same from the Council, and came to the following Resolve:—

In the House of Representatives, 10th June, 1776. The committee on the petition of Lewis Allen, reported and read and accepted.

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner be so far granted that he have liberty to take the seven children of the said Jolley Allen, for which he shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the goods and effects of the said Jolley Allen thirty-six pounds eight shillings [which sum in sterling makes twenty-seven pounds six shillings], for the maintenance and support of the same; and the petitioner to give bonds in the sum of one hundred pounds that they shall not become chargeable to the community for any further support and maintenance; and that he shall receive and support the said Jolley Allen, and that he shall not depart the County of Worcester, or hold correspondence with any person knowing them to be inimical to the liberties of America, till further orders of this Court.

That Mr. Nye, Mr. Wendell, and Mr. Deacon Thomas be a committee to receive all the goods and effects of the said Jolley Allen that can be found, and deliver the petitioner at Boston the children and four feather beds and bedding, and the wearing apparel of the children and the late wife of the said Jolley Allen, also his own wearing apparel; the remainder of the goods and effects to be disposed of by the said committee at public auction, and pay the above sum of thirty-six pounds eight shillings to the said Lewis Allen; also pay all necessary charges that have arisen or may arise in collecting and transporting said goods and effects; also the charges for supporting the said Jolley Allen and family in Provincetown, and to be accountable to the General Court for the same.

Sent up for concurrence.

J. WARREN, *Speaker*.

In Council 14th June, 1776. Read and concurred.

JOHN LOWELL, *Deputy P.*

Consented to.

WILLIAM SEVER.	B. WHITE.
WILLIAM SPOONER.	WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
CALEB CUSHING.	B. AUSTIN.
J. WINTHROP.	T. GARDNER.
S. HOLTEN.	DANIEL DAVIS.
RICHARD DERBY, Jr.	D. SEWELL.
T. CUSHING.	D. HOPKINS.
JOHN WHETCOMB.	

A true copy. Attest :

JOHN LOWELL, *Deputy Secretary, P.*

I beg leave, though in an improper place, to insert the receipt my brother Lewis Allen gave me, the night before I made my escape and broke my confinement, at the hazard of my life, for fear it should be forgot, only to show the honor of the General Court, notwithstanding their Resolves to allow my brother twenty-seven pound six shillings, as above resolved, with my children, they never gave him one farthing, viz. : —

SHREWSBURY, 7th Feb., 1777.

Received the within named Jolley Allen and family 17th June last, but have received not one farthing from the General Court.

L. ALLEN.

This was the utterance to myself of a heavy heart when I left Watertown, 15th June, 1776 : Now farewell, Watertown. I hope no friend of government will ever hereafter fall into your hands, nor receive the hundredth part of the most barbarous and inhuman usage as I have for this fifteen days past. On this day I left Watertown, and have got thirty-one miles to go to Shrewsbury, the place of my confinement, and on the greatest part of the road was insulted almost by every one. From my keeping of a shop for the sale of English goods for many years in Boston was known to all the country round ; and not a morsel of bread would any of them give me or my son for money ; and when night came on was obliged to go into the woods to lay. Through the mercy of God, we arrived at Shrewsbury the second day, being the 17th of June, Sunday, very hungry, but I cannot say I was dry ; by often lying down and drinking of the running stream, both me and my son as we went along, was all the sustenance we had. My brother, being obliged to go to Boston on some urgent business, could not go home with us, but gave me money to hire a horse and chaise, but none durst let one to us for fear of being Tarred and Feathered.

When I got to Shrewsbury, I was in hopes the bitterness of my hard fate was over ; but I soon found, to my inexpressible grief, I was much mistaken, which I beg leave to relate, for the people of Shrewsbury, of the 20th of June, three days after my arrival, expressed most horrid and cruel invectives against me, and threatened me most violently, and friends of government informed me so much of their behavior that I durst not venture out of the house, for my life was in imminent danger, I found ; and on the 27th of June, about ten o'clock at night, I was going to my bed half undressed, my brother came up to me and knocked at the door, to

let me know the house was going to be surrounded that night by a very great mob from different towns. At which news I was quite composed, thinking I must resign my breath as well as my effects. My brother was greatly agitated, thinking he and his family must die along with me, and my poor mother, who was near ninety years of age. The terror was so great on her that I thought she would expire several times; and then I was exceedingly sorry that my brother had sent a memorial to the General Court for me, as I said to him at Watertown, when he chided me for not writing to him. I said, "No, Lewis, I have brought this difficulty on myself: let me work myself out of it as well as I can, and let me not be the instigation of ruining the whole family." But my case was so desperate from the General Court, that I was glad to accept his offer, which succeeded for a time, but now it seemed to fall with more violence than ever. We sat up the whole night, but the Shrewsbury mob being disappointed by the other towns did not come, and we heard nothing further of them until the 8th of July, which was twelve days, expecting them the first four days that they was coming every minute on us; the family crying and lamenting day and night the greatest part of the time, saying they was ruined for ever; and I preparing myself for death as well as I was able. The 8th of July, this mob sent word to Shrewsbury mob that the reason of they being disappointed was they could not collect themselves together, but of this night was determined to come and set fire to the house and destroy every thing there was. This farm my father gave, above twenty years before, one Thousand Pounds sterling for it. Upon three friends of government hearing of their determination, came and acquainted me of it, about three o'clock the same afternoon, unknown to the mob, or else I must have perished that night. I took this information into consideration immediately. What to do I could not tell; at last, I bethought myself. About four o'clock, to save the house, effects, and the lives of the rest of the family that was there, I sent for two men of the town who I was informed was the head of the mob. They came to me. I begged the favor of them that I might go to Mr. Stone, their representative,* which lived three

* Jonas Stone, born Aug. 12, 1725, died March 22, 1809. Ward says in the *History of Shrewsbury*, pp. 424, 425, "He was an ardent friend of his country in her Revolutionary struggle; represented the town in General Court, when held at Watertown, May, 1775, and rendered long and important services in town and parish affairs." — Eds.

miles off from my brother's. I took no notice to those two men that I knew what was to happen that night, when I first asked them the favor. They answered me they durst not grant it. I interceded with them all I could. They went back and returned to me about six o'clock the same evening (those two men was officers belonging to the rebel army), and when they came to me the second time they had changed their clothes and had put on their regimentals. They told me then that I had liberty to go to their representative, but they must go with me, which they did. I then took leave of my brother and his family, and happy to think within myself that I had bethought myself of an expedient to save the lives of my aged mother, my brother, and the rest of the family that was in the house, to get out of the house from them, that they should not fall a sacrifice with me, as I expected nothing but present death with going out with them two men. Soon after, I left the house to go this three miles of ground, in going of which the mob had placed themselves in small parties about a quarter of a mile distance from each other, and as I passed them, and most of the houses, no tongue can express the ill-treatment and abusive language I received; and happy was I to think I had escaped with my life to the Representative's house, he being the representative for the town of Shrewsbury, and a constant attendant on the General Court, was well acquainted with all the afflictions the General Court had laid on me, that he was fully satisfied that no one had any business with me; they had afflicted me as much as could be done as they thought, and that I had no business to wait of him. I told him I waited upon him to know if I had broke the resolves of the General Court, or what I had done to the people of Shrewsbury, and I begged leave to state my case as follows: That I was well informed that there was mobs to assemble from different towns that night, and was to surround my brother's house, and, if they could not lay hold of me they was determined to destroy it and every thing therein by fire; for they was determined to have my life, and, if he should refuse me to stay in his house, begged he would let me have a private room for half an hour to prepare myself for death. Mr. Stone answered me, saying, "Mr. Allen, I never knew you to tell me a falsity in your life, and it is hard for me to think ill of my townsmen." Upon that, he turned round to the two officers that came with me, and conversed with them upon the matter I had

just related to him. The two officers was greatly surprised when they found I knew all the plot, and hesitated some time before they could answer Mr. Stone clearly ; but at last they did confess that was the intent of the mob, to come upon me that night, and how I knew it they could not tell. I desired leave to wait upon him, and we had granted him that favor. On this, Mr. Stone took the two officers into another room, and staid there about a quarter of an hour : their conversation I can form no judgment of, but on their return I applied to Mr. Stone in these words : “ Sir, what am I to do in this deplorable situation I am now in ? Do you receive me in your house, or do you not ? ” He answered me, “ I am sorry for you, and that you may stay in my house.” I told him I would pay him with the greatest honor, which I did. During the time I staid at Mr. Stone’s house, which was eight days, he used me very kindly ; but, poor man, I was exceedingly sorry for him and his family, for I had not been but two days there, when the mob threatened to destroy him, and burn his house and all his effects with fire, declaring he was a greater Tory than I was for taking me in, and this repeated several times, saying he deserved to be sent out of the world as quick as I myself, and that he was the last person they should have thought of acting so, being their representative ; which greatly alarmed his wife and children, to my great trouble. And, on my leaving his house and settling with him about eleven o’clock in the forenoon of the 16th of July, he expressed great concern for me, and if it was in his power he would take a pleasure in serving me. On my quitting his house, I went the roadway to my brother’s house again. Whilst I was going the roadway, the mob rising, and knowing the country better than me, took a shorter way through the fields to Mr. Stone’s house, where they sent one before them to inquire for me. They received an answer from Mr. Stone himself that I had left his house and gone to my brother’s. Accordingly, this man went to the rest of the mob to acquaint them thereof, and they immediately set off after me, to my brother’s, where they found me. They sent two men to inquire of my brother if I was there. He asked them what their business was with me. They told him it was not his business to know ; they wanted me, and they would have me ; and, if he would not consent to it, they would have me out of the house by force. Upon that, he declared they should not ; which they answered they was determined they would, or

else die by it. On which a scuffle ensued, and they got the better of my brother, and got into the house, and was forcing their way through it, breaking every thing before them. This happened about half after twelve o'clock the same day. The first and second attempt was to have been in the night; not succeeding, they was now determined to take the day, that every one should see what they did do. Hearing the scuffle and uproar in the Parlour, I came in and asked what was the matter. These two men made me answer, and said they came to demand my body, and was determined to have it, or they would lose their lives in the cause. As I now appeared before them, I asked them what they wanted to do with me. They told me I should soon see that. I asked them whether they wanted to lay violent hands on me. They said they was determined to do that to the very utmost of their power, if I did not give up myself to them immediately. I asked, upon these words, what difference would it be their seizing me or I to give myself up. They made me this reply: "If you deliver yourself up to us, you shall not be hurt; if you do not, all the punishment we are able to lay upon you we will do, if we take you by force." I asked them both directly whether they had any honor in them. They both told me I was a scoundrel. Upon that word, I asked them if they would give me their honor I should not be hurt if I gave myself up to them. They accordingly did, and I said to them, "I hope it is that part of honor that my life might not be taken from me." Upon which they answered me that was owing to my behavior whilst I was with them. Accordingly, I went with them, and was greatly astonished to see the number of people waiting for them. They took me and marched me back the three miles I had come that morning to Mr. Stone's house; insulted the greatest part of the way too inhuman to put pen to paper to describe, and joined by other mobs on the road, all in chorus one with another. At about three o'clock, the mob arrived at the representative's house, and asked if Deacon Stone was at home; the answer they received was no, that he was in the field; and seeing so many people gathered together about the house, they stood amazed, and me in the middle of them a prisoner. They sent a boy with that body to show them where their representative was in the field at work, which greatly surprised him (I thought he looked wild) at seeing so large a mob of people should make their appearance before him in the field, and in looking about him happened to

see me, almost fatigued to death, and broken-hearted in the midst. Upon which he said to them, "Ho, ho! what's your will with me?" Upon which they began to ask the meaning of my leaving his house that day. "Ah, my Townsmen," said he, "are you the people that threaten to set my house in flames and destroy all my effects? I now know you all well, and know how to make a proper return of the whole of you to the General Court; and what are you come about, or what is your business with Mr. Allen?" They answered, "We are all in a body come upon that account, that he shall not live in the town of Shrewsbury, nor no king of the Tories, nor no villain like him, that went off with the fleet and army;" but insisted of carrying me back to the General Court, then sitting at Watertown. He answered them, saying, "What has this here mob to allege against Mr. Allen? Has he broke his confinement; has he insulted any of the townspeople; has he been disguised in liquor; has he been guilty of any misdemeanor amongst you since he has been here? If he has, I will save you the trouble of sending him to the General Court; but I will send him under a strong guard, and that immediately." The speaker of this mob made answer, and said there was not one of those articles to lay to his charge or any other whatsoever; but as a body that had appeared before him, all friends to the United States of America, and that regard for their thirteen stripes, that they would not suffer no such a villanous Tory to be in the town of Shrewsbury; but at the hazard of all their lives was determined to have me out of it, and that immediately. Upon which their representative said to them, "I understand you now all plainly," and said he was thoroughly tired, and desired they would all sit down in the field with him, which they did except myself (I suppose it was in order that none of them should get away clandestinely, if they had so minded); I left standing, ready to sink into the earth, a spectacle for the whole mob to gaze on during their conversation, and to make their remarks on, and loading me with abuse; setting no regard upon the presence of their representative between whiles. This mob being seated, their representative began to open the conversation to that whole body as follows: "Now I am seated, I now understand your conversation right well. You want me to send that man that you have a prisoner, under a strong guard, to Watertown to the General Court, where they are now sitting. Had you any crime in particular against him, I would do it; but I

plainly see you have none. Now I will give you my opinion as your Representative: this man lived eight days with me; I never lived with more satisfaction than during the time he was in my house, no further than this, often having been told that my house was going to be set on fire and destroyed during the greatest part of the time he lived with me. I have said to a great many of my townsmen, if that was the case, I would make them build me up a better in the room of this I have. And you want me truly to send this man who is standing up among us to Watertown, thirty-one miles, which is because I took him into my house, and you had not the satisfaction of murdering him eight days back? Now you all know I am Representative; I have this to say to you, now you are calmly sitting with me: you are all the transgressors, not only upon me, but this man you have made a prisoner of, and now with you, and if I knew where to send for a sufficient guard to surround you all, you are the people I ought to send to the General Court for disobeying the General Court's orders, and not this man, who by your own confession having nothing to lay to his charge that I can find out by any of you. You even say he has not broke his confinement. You all say you are all friends to the United States, and the thirteen stripes; you are the people that wants to pull down the United States, and tear the thirteen stripes to pieces. I cannot see any occasion the town of Shrewsbury has for any representative. Although I have been your Representative for a number of years, and always have done in the General Court every thing that lay in my power for the prosperity of the town of Shrewsbury ever since I have been your Representative, in promoting such salutary laws as was serviceable to the town of Shrewsbury, I am now convinced this body that appears now before me, they seemly are determined to break through the laws I have been striving to hold up to the utmost of my abilities; but now I find it is impossible for me to do it any longer. And now I see plainly the minds of this body, which is the greatest part of this town, that you have no occasion for a representative: I am determined to serve you no longer, appoint who you will." Upon this, the foreman of the mob got up and spoke to the mob in these words: "We are like to have a long and disagreeable conversation; I move that a guard of six men take the prisoner away, that he may hear no more of it." And accordingly the guard took me to the Representative's house, being near the field, and staid with me there during the

short conversation that passed whilst I was with this guard, the purport of which I am unacquainted with. In about twenty minutes after, the whole mob came out of the field and demanded my body; on which the guard marched me into the midst of them. From between twelve and one o'clock, they took me out of my brother's house, they marched me sixteen miles, until two o'clock the next morning. In this sixteen miles, they took me to Northborough; the Militia of the town with their guns and bayonets fixed was drawn up ready to receive me, to my great surprise (from which I imagined they had sent some of their party a shorter way to give them notice). They applied to the Representative of that town* and stated their case, and he told them likewise that they was entirely wrong, and if they persevered to carry me to Watertown, as they had nothing to allege against me, it was his opinion that I should be sent back and they would be all made prisoners; but they might do as they pleased, for had I broke my confinement, or any ways done amiss, he would have sent his guard to Watertown with me. Upon this second repulse, they, finding themselves in the wrong, did not know how to act for some time. But a little while after the body agreed to draw up an instrument for me to sign, which was for me to consent to be shot through the heart if I attempted to come off my brother's Farm; which instrument I refused to sign, saying I never would sign my own death-warrant; but as my presence was so disagreeable, and if it would give any satisfaction to them to draw up any thing that would not take my life immediately, I would sign it (there I had given my word). They then paused a little, and withdrew, and transversed the sentence to five hundred stripes, which I signed as follows:—

NORTHBOROUGH, 16th July, 1776.

Whereas, I have been unfriendly to the common cause of America, and it being grievous to the good people of Shrewsbury for me to walk the streets, I promise and engage to abide within the limits of the farm of Lewis Allen of said Shrewsbury, excepting to attend public worship at the meeting-house in the first precinct of said Shrewsbury, and if found without the said bounds I consent to receive any punishment they shall inflict not exceeding five hundred stripes on the naked back. And I further promise not to send any letter to any person, unless first shown to some person whom they shall appoint for that purpose.

Witness my hand.

JOLLEY ALLEN.

* The representative from Northborough at that time was John Ball. — Eds.

Many a time I was exceedingly sorry since I had given my word to sign the aforesaid instrument, for reason I was always determined to brake my confinement the first opportunity, even at the hazard of my life ; not thinking that they would have taken the advantage of my word to lay on me so hard a sentence. But I had given my word, and could not go from it, otherwise I never should have consented to have done any such thing, for I was sensible, if I had been taken after I broke my confinement, that I could not have been able to a gone through the above punishment from their savage conduct to me ; must have died in the operation. About two o'clock in the morning, they marched me back to my brother's farm, their place of confinement, not approving what their General Court had done to me ; where I remained well watched, may be depended on, for the sake of what I had signed. But some friends of government who used to come to bemoan their hard fate with me in the night, which durst not come at any other time, has frequently told me what a kind hand of Providence was over me for me to sign the aforementioned instrument, as a party of the mob that took me to Northborough had dug a grave six feet deep, and as I was to walk by they was to shove me in it and cover me up immediately, that none might ever know what was become of me ; but kind Providence would have brought the whole to light, I make no doubt. This it seems was their determination before drawing the aforesaid instrument for me to sign. During my confinement, I beg leave to mention my son, then in the seventeenth year of his age, being then at Boston striving to do what lay in power for me, but to no effect ; the General Court hearing that the mobs from other towns came to Provincetown and broke open the stores where my effects lay, and took out whatever they pleased and carried them away, and likewise burnt the Vessel for the sake of the iron. Amongst my effects taken away, there was a crimson silk damask bed which cost One Hundred Fifty Pounds Sterling ; and as every one was for getting all they could, it was torn to pieces, and some got enough to make capasheens, others to make bonnets ; and those that could get no bigger, made shoes of them, which my own children saw worn before they left the Cape, and came to me at Shrewsbury. The General Court, as I said before, hearing of these plunderers, ordered my son, then at Boston, to go with an empty vessel to Cape Cod, and bring the remainder of my effects away with him ; but, on his arrival at Cape Cod, the people there refused to deliver them to him,

saying the General Court had no right to the goods, as they came into their harbor in the greatest distress imaginable ; that the Vessel and cargo was their property, a wreck from sea. On which my son and vessel returned to Boston, with only my other six poor children, and four beds and bedding which the General Court had ordered. And my children came to me at Shrewsbury : this was in the month of August, and not before, that I received my dear children.

I hope the candid reader will permit a parent to leave his own present troubles awhile, and lament on his son, who in the eighteenth year of his age, and never knew what hardships was before, being always brought up very tenderly with me, but being separated from me, and losing his mother, and cruelly insulted, am informed he died quite broken-hearted, for want of his father being there to take his part. In this youth, I have lost a very promising and dutiful child, and my other six dear children a loveing and kind brother, was advancing in life very fast to be enabled to defend himself and protect them, which friendly aid they have stood in great need of since I arrived in England. After receiving my six poor children, I continued in my confinement until I received Mr. Wendell's letter, a copy of which is as follows : —

WATERTOWN, 19th Sept., 1776.

The General Court have resolved that you be permitted to go to Cape Cod, there to sell so many of your effects as are sufficient to discharge your debts in Provincetown, and you are to settle and pay off the same. After that is done, you will assist the selectmen of that town in forwarding the remainder of your effects up to Boston, to be deposited in the hands of Mr. Pitts and myself, till the further order of the Court. This is the best that can be done at present, and hope you'll perform the business with integrity. I must desire to see you before you go down to the Cape, as I shall write by you, and give you some directions.

Call at the Secretary's office at the Council Chambers for the resolves of Court.

Yours,

OLIVER WENDELL,

One of the Court's Committee.

On the receipt of the above letter, I greatly feared it was a scheme laid to get me off the farm, in order that the mob might inflict me with the punishment of five hundred lashes. I durst not go until my brother had got a pass for me from Dr. Flint, chairman of the committee of Shrewsbury, which took him three days to procure for me, and is as follows : —

In compliance with Mr. Wendell's directions, Jolley Allen, the bearer hereof, is permitted to go to Cape Cod or elsewhere, agreeable to what the Court shall order.

EDWARD FLINT,

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, &c., at Shrewsbury.

SHREWSBURY, 23d Sept., 1776.

The next morning after I received the above pass, I set off to Watertown for the copy of the Resolves of the General Court, which is as follows : —

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Sept. 18, 1776.

Resolved, That Jolley Allen be permitted to collect and make sale of so much of his effects at Cape Cod as shall be sufficient to discharge the debts incurred by him and his family at Provincetown since March last; and, after settling and paying said debts, that the selectmen of Provincetown deliver the remainder of his effects into the hands of Mr. Wendell and Mr. Pitts, of Boston, who shall be accountable to this Court for the same that may be delivered to them.

Sent up for concurrence.

J. WARREN, *Speaker*.

In Council, Sept. 18, 1776. Read and concurred.

JNO. AVERY, *Deputy Secretary*.

Consented to by the major part of the Council.

A true copy. Attest:

JNO. AVERY, *Deputy Secretary*.

On receiving the said Resolve from the secretary's office, I went to Boston that same evening, and attended on Mr. Wendell at his house (I took care to have a copy of the Resolve before I gave it him), and entered into conversation immediately on the subject of my going to the Cape. Afterwards he sat down and wrote a letter to the selectmen of Provincetown, which he sealed (or I would have had a copy of it also), desiring me to go as quick as possible I could contrive to get to Provincetown with this letter. (At this time of leaving Shrewsbury, I thought it very prudent to have my eldest daughter with me, which was then in the nineteenth year of her age, for fear of any accident happening to me of being murdered on the road; hearing the mobs had broke open all the warehouses where my effects lay, and took out what they pleased, and left the remainder, by which means I thought my life in danger, was the reason of me taking my daughter with me.) On leaving Mr. Wendell and he giving me the above letter, he said if I found any difficulty, or that the people of Cape Cod refusing to deliver me the goods, to tell them they had once disobliged the General

Court, and let them take care how they offended the General Court again, if ever the town wanted or should ask a favor from them. But, before I left Mr. Wendell, I asked how I was to go to the Cape. He said the best way I could. I told him I had no money, how was I to go two hundred and forty miles thither and back again. He said he had no directions from the General Court, and therefore he could do nothing in it. I answered, "Sir, you know they have taken away all my property; I have nothing left that I can come at; I cannot go without support; and pray, sir, am I to stay in Boston or return to Shrewsbury?" Besides, I had my daughter with me, as I did not know from the cruelty I had received at Shrewsbury but that I might be murdered by the way in going or coming back; for that reason, I had brought my daughter with me, that she might be a witness of my funeral, that the General Court might know what was become of me. After waiting two days in Boston, Mr. Pitts, the other Court's committee man, sent for me, and gave me twenty dollars in paper money, which is Four Pounds Ten Shillings sterling, and desired I would make what haste I could there, and come back as quick as possible, which I did to the great astonishment of the people of Provincetown, for they never expected to see me again. And to my great surprise on my arrival in Provincetown, and delivered Mr. Wendell's letter to the selectmen, on reading which they told me neither I nor the General Court had any right to my effects, as I came into their harbor in the greatest distress; that the like was never seen before; and refused to give me up the effects, until I told them of the message that Mr. Wendell gave me beside the letter. On which, the selectmen had a consultation together, and then agreed to let me have the effects, and gave me an account, which I never before was able to obtain, for unloading the vessell and storing the effects. They charged One Hundred and Fifty pounds sterling; but, on my disputing so unjust and enormous an account, they agreed to take Seventy-Four Sterling, and this account they afterwards acknowledged to be a very heavy charge when thus reduced, as will appear by the subjoined certificate. Being obliged by order of the Court to sell the effects at Provincetown to discharge the said sum, I am well satisfied in my own mind what was there sold, for the above sum of Seventy-Four pounds sterling, would have sold in Boston for Five Hundred Guineas sterling. Such was the advantage taken of me, and never

allowed me what was left besides, after the above sale. I did the best that lay in my power from Mr. Pitts and Mr. Wendell's direction to me, ordering me to assist the selectmen. I hired a vessel to take the remainder of my effects to Boston, as appears by the receipt at the bottom of the bill of lading, as follows : —

PROVINCETOWN, Oct. 9, 1776.

Received the above goods and articles on board the schooner *Ester*, which I promise to deliver at Boston, to Oliver Wendell and John Pitts, Esqs., or their order, danger of the seas only excepted, they paying freight thereof, eight pounds lawful money, as witness my hand.

Bureau, mahogany table, six mahogany chairs omitted.

HENRY ATKINS.

My trouble from the conduct of the Court has been very great, on the above occasion, and never thanked for it, though at the same time recommended by the selectmen of Provincetown, as follows : —

These are to certify that Jolley Allen hath suffered a very heavy loss in being cast on shore, in his house-furniture being stove, damaged, and destroyed, and his papers it is presumed were all lost with his books and accounts, and a very large quantity of china, glass, and other ware destroyed in the vessel. His charges here hath unavoidably arisen to a large sum on what little he saved out of the whole, which charges he hath paid with honor by the sale of his effects, in which sale he hath done the most he could to save the remainder, to whom it shall be ordered by the General Court.

NEHEMIAH NICKERSON, } *Selectmen of*
SOLOMON COOK, } *Provincetown.*

PROVINCETOWN, Oct. 9, 1776.

If my effects was but little, how came they to charge One Hundred and Fifty Pounds sterling for unloading and storing the same? I and my daughter went in the vessel with the remainder of my effects. I was very sorry we did not meet with some English man-of-war to carry us into some other Port, for had there been but ever so little it would have been of service to me. But though the mobs at several times had stolen so much, and those sold at Cape Cod to so great a disadvantage, there was a great quantity left. But unfortunately for us we got safe to Boston, and I waited on Messrs. Wendell and Pitts, and gave them the Bill of lading, and a copy of every one's name and where they lived that bought any of my effects at Cape Cod; also what they gave for them. Mr. Wendell and Mr. Pitts both agreed that my effects should be put into Mr. Wendell's store, and the vessel was ordered round to his Wharf,

and I was desired to see the vessel unloaded, and likewise to see them safe stored, and make out a just account and give them, which I did; and, when done, I waited on Mr. Wendell with the account. He asked me if every thing was stored. I told him it was, only a crimson silk Curtain in which I put all my plate and the plate I had by me belonging to the late Mrs. Vintino (I have before mentioned). He answered me: "How can I give a true return to the General Court of your fidelity, if you do not let me have all the plate?" I replied, I thought my lodgings a fitter place than his warehouse to keep the plate. He answered, he thought his house a fitter place, and ordered me to bring it there the next morning, saying, "Mr. Allen, if I had ever such a mind to serve you, I could not; how can I make a proper return of all your effects delivered to me? I can only say you have delivered to me all the remainder of your effects except one silk curtain and your plate. I make not the least doubt in life," added he, "but what you will have all your effects returned to you, and that immediately by our General Court, on my making your return to them with the character the Selectmen of Provincetown has given of you to me, which I shall lay before the General Court in your behalf." Upon which, I delivered the silk Curtain and all my plate I was possessed of, the next morning, to Mr. Wendell and Mr. Pitts, two famous Selectmen, who call themselves honest men of the town of Boston, which promised to do every thing in their power to serve me. But I never heard from them afterwards: it plainly appeared they meant to serve themselves, and not me, for when I left the Plate in their hands they ordered me immediately to my confinement, and not to be within forty miles of any seaport, this 27th of October, 1776, which is thirty-three days from the time I left Shrewsbury to the time I returned; and there I remained, as much insulted as before, playing at bo-peep with them, as they watched me very narrowly. I often baffled them, for sometimes I would stay in the house for a week, and make my appearance again; sometimes a fortnight and three weeks, and once I confined myself for a month, and then made my appearance. During this space, I used to keep myself close in the house, they used to be upon the watch, and often would say I was gone; and when I did appear, to the great surprise and astonishment, was insulted in such a manner that my life was in danger. The reason of my confining myself was that, when I should be so fortunate as to make my escape, they should

not suspect me. In this manner I continued from the 28th day of March, 1776, I fell a sacrifice amongst them, to the 8th day of February, 1777, — I think to the best of my knowledge is three hundred and seventeen days.

And then kind goodness appeared to me, by three friends of government, that lived eighty miles' distance, hearing how barbarously I had been treated, and how violently used by the Americans, came to my relief at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, which they was determined to effect that I might not suffer any longer amongst them, in which through God's goodness they succeeded, and brought me away triumphant with them about the hour of one o'clock in the morning.* And we arrived at New London about two o'clock the next day, eighty miles from the place of my confinement; and about two o'clock the next morning, being Monday, the 10th of February, I went on board the *Amazon* frigate of thirty-two guns, commanded by Captain Jacobson, who generously received me at that hour in the night, and took me in his own apartments and loaded me with kindnesses, as much as could be, as a friend of government. I continued with him until the Thursday following. I applied to him to be landed: he ordered his boat out with reluctance, and begged to keep me on board to carry me safe himself to New York, for fear I should fall into the hands of the Americans again; but I being desirous of getting there, and he not knowing the exact time of his going, granted my request and brought the King's Frigate under sail to see me safe landed, for if any of the American boats, of which there was several in sight, should offer to come after me, he would have sunk them. He was induced to this from motives of humanity, as my sufferings had been so great, for which kindness I can never sufficiently thank him, but shall always remember his name with the greatest gratitude. And after I was landed I had one hundred and twenty miles to go to New York. I was in imminent danger all the way of being taken, but through the merey of God I escaped, and arrived at New York safe of Monday following, the 17th day of February, about sunset, and waited on Sir William

* Mr. Allen's nephew, Thomas Allen, Jr., by request of his friends, took him in a chaise from Shrewsbury to New London: there his friends, Capt. Pardon Tillinghast Taber, Capt Thomas Wilson, and Samuel Taber, carried him in a small boat to the frigate *Amazon*, lying off Fishers' Island, and commanded by Capt. Jacobson, who took him to New York. His friends were recognized on their way from the ship, and imprisoned. F. M. S.

Howe immediately, and he desired me to wait of his brother, Lord Howe; and, when I came to his Lordship, found the General there before me. I told his Lordship and the General part of my difficulties, and I hearing there was a fleet bound to England, I begged his Lordship would give me a passage in the said fleet, which his Lordship readily granted, and ordered a pass for me to go on board a brig Two Hundred and Eighty tons, commanded by Captain Montgomery, as I had not money to pay my passage, nor even to lay in any stores for myself. After I received Lord and General Howe's directions for my pass, was obliged to call Captain Bowmaster out of bed, as the fleet was getting under sail, as he was appointed to make out passes, and I was near losing my passage. I was obliged to give half a Guinea for a boat, and they put me on board the wrong vessel, which I went aboard of the 18th of February. But, lying at Sandy Hook one day, I was desirous to go on board a ship-of-war which I was informed that General Robinson was in, whom I well knew for many years. The captain ordered his boat out, and went with me. When I came on board, General Robinson received me very kindly, and expressed great concern for my losses, which he well knew. On the 19th day of February, we sailed from Sandy Hook, and arrived in England the 19th day of March following, and arrived in London the next day, the 20th March, 1777, and the first inquiry I made was after my wife's sister, Mrs. Lewington, and to my great grief found her doubly chained down, raving mad, in Bedlam; she thinking myself, wife, and seven children had all fell a sacrifice to the barbarity of the Americans. I thought to have lived comfortable during my stay in England with her; but I thank God she is now out of Bedlam, and much better than could be expected.

The next day I applied to Messrs. Harrison and Ansley, No. 50 Bread Street, Cheapside, London, who I at the beginning of the troubles in America, I had sent from Boston two hundred and thirty pounds sterling in bills of exchange, and desired them to put the money out at interest upon good security for my use, thinking it might some time or other be of service to my family, little expecting at that time that I should ever come to London again myself. But, to add grief to my sorrow, I found not one shilling of the money paid to them; but the bills lay in their hands all protested, which bills I have now by me. I being so long out of London, I was almost as great a stranger, though born and

brought up in it, as those that had never seen the place. Having been out of it twenty-two years, most of my friends and acquaintance was dead and gone away; my distress was so great that it almost overcame me, and had I not a gone to the New England Coffee House, where I saw many Boston and New England gentlemen, I know not what would have become of me. By seeing of them revived my drooping spirits, and finding myself deprived of this money in London, as I thought to have received to have helped to relieve myself and children, I did not know what to do.

Necessity obliged me to apply to kind government; and, on Wednesday, the 26th of March, 1777, I went to wait on the Right Honorable Lord George Germain, and present to him a memorial. It not being levee day, Mr. Cumberland, his Lordship's secretary, behaved to me very genteelly, and told me to come early the next day; he expressed a very great concern for my troubles, and introduced me to several gentlemen of his acquaintance, and offered at the same time to do me all the service that lay in his power; of which kindness I shall never forget, and I pray to God that he may be rewarded for the same, as his humane and friendly offers greatly relieved my troubled and afflicted mind at that time.

The next day, Thursday the 27th March, about one o'clock, I was introduced to the Right Honorable Lord George Germain, who very graciously received me at his Levy, and did me the honor to cause me to sit down by him. Mr. Cumberland then presented my memorial to his Lordship, who likewise received it as kindly as he did myself, and returned it to his secretary, and ordered him to read it. And his Lordship heard it throughout very patiently, and afterwards his Lordship asked me a great many questions relating to my sufferings, &c., all which I answered. But his Lordship has never been acquainted with very few of my difficulties, but upon the mentioning those few (with the blessing of God, and the tender sympathizing feelings of his Lordship for those in distress, which is well known is his Lordship's characteristic by those who have the honor of being known to him), my troubled and afflicted heart was soon alleviated and eased by his Lordship graciously condescending to say to me he would take care of me. And a short time after I was ordered to wait of Mr. Row, at the King's treasury, who gave me an order on the Bank; and from this place I receive my daily bread once a quarter, or else I must have perished in London; for which great kindness and attention

in his Lordship to me, I shall always remember with the utmost gratitude, and that his Lordship may enjoy every blessing this life can afford, and a crown of glory after his leaving this troublesome world, is and ever will be the ardent prayer of his most grateful humble servant,

JOLLEY ALLEN.

I shall with the greatest gratitude ever pray for the prosperity and welfare of my good King and native country, and I hope to live to see the time that this my native country will be triumphant over all her enemies.

But for fear death should come upon me, being now in the sixty-fourth year of my age, and having six poor children now living in America, I fear in great distress, which could I by any means get them over to England, would have this my case printed and made as public as possible, to show the depravity of nature, and how cruel mankind can be to their fellow-creature when divested of parental affection and true religion, which is the case of the Americans at this time.

I have likewise seen General Robinson (now Governor of New York) since I came to England, and he has expressed the warmest friendship for me, and assured me he would use all his interest in his power for me when opportunity served, and gave me leave to make use of his name on all or every occasion that might offer or likely to be of use to me, for which kindness I shall always retain the most grateful remembrance.

My case is different from a great many: I have neither houses nor lands in America, if even the times were settled; I have sacrificed my all for the good of the English nation (all for my good King and Native country, whom I pray God may always triumph over all her enemies), and this will very plainly appear to my executors after my death, which I desire may be printed and made known to the world. I should have done it long ago, as I said before, only for my poor children, which I fear is wanting bread in America. If I should not live to see the times settled, I leave it to my executors to publish the whole or any part of my writings that is most agreeable to them.

I desire and beg some able penman will take up my hard case after my death to state my great troubles properly to the world for my six poor children, both fatherless, motherless, and friendless,

who has lost their all in the above glorious cause, which I hope kind Providence will protect and bring them through this troublesome world. Those six children never knew what it was to be cold or hungry before those troubles came on in Boston, but always had a plenty of every thing, which is well known to all the inhabitants of Boston.

APPENDIX.

RECORD OF THE FAMILY OF ALLEN.

THE Allen Coat of Arms, engraved on a Silver Tankard. Per bend rompu, six Martlets counterchanged on the Shield. The Crest is an Eagle, with the wings elevated. The Tankard is massive, and very beautifully engraved, and is now owned by a great-great-grandchild of Captain Nathaniel Allen, who was commander of a Packet-Ship which sailed between London and Boston.

All the articles for his Table, on board his Ship (that could conveniently be so), were of solid Silver, such as Gravy-Boats, Cans (instead of Tumblers), Poringers, Tea-Pot, Sugar Dish, Cream-Pitcher, Pepper Box, Punch Ladle, Silver Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. Many of these articles are still in the family. There is a "Damask Table Cloth" now owned by one of his great-great-grandchildren, off from which King George II. and his suite dined, by invitation from Capt. Allen, on board his Ship. He was married in London when very young; had two sons, Nathaniel and Jolley; his wife died, and he married Dorcas Bowes of London; they had twelve children; two sons, Thomas and Samuel, were born in London, and came to Boston, New England, with their parents, in 1734 or 1735.

On the Records of Christ Church, Boston, there is recorded the Baptisms of ten, of Nathaniel, and Dorcas Allen's children, and the deaths of five. William, Baptized July 13th, 1735, was married to Rebecca Delap, May 1st, 1760: they had children; one son was a Lieutenant in the British Navy in 1781, and was on board the Ship *Namur* with his Father, who left the Navy, and was residing in London, August 10th, 1786. Henry Jolley, Baptized May 1st, 1737, Died August 31st, 1739. Lewis, Baptized at his Father's, August 19th, 1739, Died Aug. 31st, 1739. Richard, Baptized November 16th, 1740, Died February 6th, 1741. Elizabeth, Bap-

tized November 8, 1841, Died August 22nd, 1742. A Son, name not given, Baptized Feby 6th, 1743, Died Sept. 21st, 1743. Nathaniel, Baptized Dec. 9th, 1744, I cannot trace; neither Sarah, Baptized October 27th, 1745; think they must have died in Shrewsbury, Mass.

Lewis, Baptized September 29th, 1747, married, in 1770, Mary Adams of Worcester; no children. In March, 1778, he bought an Estate in Leicester, Mass., of Joseph Henshaw of Boston. He had 136 Acres of Land, including some adjacent Land, which he had previously owned. He paid two thousand five hundred pounds sterling for it all. The Mansion House upon it was built by Mr. Henshaw, in 1771, of materials brought from Boston; is now standing. Mr. Allen named the place "The Mount Pleasant Estate," and kept it in fine repair. There was a small Maple Grove on the place: in that, he, at his request, was buried. The Lot was reserved when the Estate was sold in 1783. He died Nov. 7th, 1782; and, in Washburn's History of Leicester, Lewis Allen is spoken of as a loss to his friends and the Public.

Caleb was Baptized at home, May 8, 1749; he married Elizabeth Davis of Norwich, Conn.; no children. He died in Providence, Rhode Island, 1774.

Nathaniel, eldest son of Capt. Nathaniel Allen, is mentioned in both his Father's and Step Mother's wills. There is no evidence that he ever came to America.

Jolley, second son of Capt. Nathaniel Allen, came to Boston in 1754 or 1755, with his wife (whose maiden name was Eleanor Warren), by whom, he says in his manuscript, he had seventeen children that lived to be Christened.

I only find a Record of nine Births at City Hall, and of but eight Baptisms at King's Chapel: one was private. The seven Baptized in the Church, each had three Sponsors. The names of his children were, Jolley, Baptized Easter Day, April 10th, 1757, Died Sept. 18th, 1776. Eleanor, born Dec. 1st, was Baptized Dec. 10th, 1758: she was engaged to Pardon Tillinghast Taber, but died with quick consumption (just before they were to have been married) at her cousin Thomas Allen, Jr.'s, in 1780. Mr. Taber was the only brother of Mr. Allen's wife.

Henry Warren, born May 11th, was Baptized May 23d, 1760, and Died August 24th, 1762. Johanna, born August 12th, 1762, was Baptized August 22nd, 1762, Died March 22nd, 1765. They

were Buried in the Family Tomb under King's Chapel. Ann, born March 19th, Baptized March 31st, 1765, Died at her cousin Thomas Allen's in 1782, with consumption. Jolley, born December 22nd, 1766, was Baptized January 9th, 1767. He lived some years (after his Father went back to London) with his cousin Thomas Allen, on the Mount Pleasant Estate, then went to sea ; he married while abroad ; was in London in 1786.

Jolley, son of Jolley and Eleanor Allen, went in 1800 to New London, Connecticut, with his wife, and daughter Mary, aged four years. They kept house in that City for some time, then removed to New York, where they had other children. He went to Sea, and we have not heard from him since. Of Sarah, born Oct. 15, 1769, there is no Record of Baptism. She married Hurlbut Nathaniel, son of Jolley and Eleanor ; was Baptized in private, Oct. 28th, 1770 ; lived with his cousin Thomas Allen, Jr., from 1778 until he chose to be a mariner. In a letter to his cousin, from England, in 1800, he said he was soon to leave for the West-Indies ; that he owned both Ship and Cargo. That was the last information received from him.

Charlotte was Baptized May 13th, 1772, in King's-Chapel, where her Father, Jolley Allen, owned Pew No. 54 : that is the only trace of Charlotte I can find.

Thomas Allen, 3d, son of Nathaniel, and oldest son of Nathaniel and Dorcas Allen, was born in London, England, Sept. 19th, 1728, and came to Boston with his parents. Between 1749 and 1752 he probably spent some time in the Island of Maderia, where, it is said, he made a large fortune. On his return he settled in New London, Conn. ; and on Oct. 29th, 1753, he married Elizabeth (Christophers), widow of John Shackmaple, Jr. Her Father was Richard Saltonstall, a prominent man, and a Judge of the Superior Court in 1711 : her Mother was the oldest daughter of Governor Gurdon and his wife Jerusha (Richards) Saltonstall. Thomas and Elizabeth Allen had but one child, Thomas, born Sept. 10th, 1755 ; was Baptized in St. James Church. Thomas Allen, senior, was a Merchant on Main Street, N. L., near the Ferry Wharf, and was also engaged in Commerce ; owning 16 sail of Vessels. He kept the first Marine List in New London, commencing in 1770, and ending with his death, Nov. 19, 1793. He was voted into the Boston Marine Society as a Marine Member, March 4th, 1760 ; Paid 4 lbs 10 shillings 0. for his Certificate of Membership. Rev. R. A.

Hallam, D.D., in his *Annals of St. James, New London*, says, Thomas Allen was a man of substance and extensive business, and for a long time a foremost man in the Episcopal Church; was a Warden eleven years. He died Nov. 19th, 1793.

Samuel, 2nd, son of Nathaniel and Dorcas Allen, was born in England; married Elizabeth, they had four children, — Samuel, born April 28th, 1754; James; Nathaniel; and Elizabeth, who was born in 1760. Samuel, Senior, died in 1760 at New Providence, Bahama Islands. He was a Merchant.

Thomas Allen, Jr., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Christophers) Allen, was married, by Rev. Mathew Graves, to Amelia, daughter of Pardon and Elizabeth (Harris) Taber, April 23d, 1878. After their marriage they lived on his Farm, which he named Mount Pleasant, in New London (Great Neck). In 1793 removed with his wife and seven children to Fishers Island, which was nine miles in length, and contained five thousand Acres of Land. Mr. Allen hired it of Francis Bay Winthrop, for twenty-six hundred Dollars per year. There were 12 families who were his Tenants. He employed five or six girls to Spin and weave, and had Dairy women at each end of the Island. They made two sixty pound Cheeses daily, also Butter. He kept one hundred Cows, two thousand Sheep, also raised Horses and Mules. Raised Wheat, oats, &c. Mr. Allen hired Mr. Westcote, who was both Chaplain and Teacher for the children of his Tenants and his younger ones. His older children were sent to boarding School. He resided 19 years upon the Island, and entertained a great many. He owned a Sloop named Betsey, in which he carried his friends to and from New London and Stonington. In 1812 he purchased the Nightingale Farms in Pomfret, Conn.: one contained 520 and the other 280 Acres of Land. In 1828 he was one of a committee who hired Rev. E. B. Kellogg to officiate in Pomfret, Conn. A parish was organized; and Thomas Allen, Jr., was appointed first warden, which office he held till his death, 1844, or, rather, till disabled by disease. Christ Church, Pomfret, was built in 1829; and he gave the lumber for it: he and his family were among the active workers in that church until 1845, when they removed to Boston.

Thomas Allen, Jr., sold his large Farm, and moved to the small one in 1829; there his wife died, Jan'y 14th, 1838; and he died May 16th, 1842. Thomas and Amelia had nine sons and three

daughters. Elizabeth, born Nov. 20th, 1779, died June 13th, 1863. Thomas, born June 18, 1781, married Eunice, daughter of Caleb Johnson, Oct. 16, 1804. They had three sons and three daughters. He died May 22nd, 1817, in New London; and his wife died in Buffalo, N.Y., June 18, 1861. The 3d child of Thomas and Amelia was Lewis, born May 2nd, 1783; married, Sept. 18, 1805, Mary Denison, daughter of Denison and Waty (Burrows) Smith. They had three sons and seven daughters. He died May 3d, 1844: his wife died Oct. 21st, 1854.

William, son of Thomas and Amelia, born March 13th, 1785, was married by Rev. Daniel Fogg in Trinity Church, Brooklyn, Conn., Jan'y 18th, 1815, to Emily, daughter of John Wilks and Mary Chandler. He died March 20th, 1833: his wife died April 26th, 1882. They had five sons and five daughters: one son died in infancy.

Frances Taber, daughter of Thomas and Amelia Allen, born March 21st, 1787, was married in St. James Church, New London, by Rev. Solomon Blakesley, to Jesse Denison Smith, son of Col. Oliver and Mary (Denison) Smith, July 26, 1815. They had one child, Frances Mary, born July 30th, 1816. Jesse D. Smith was drowned Nov. 4th, 1817, off the Azores, or Western Isles. His wife died March 14th, 1877.

Samuel, son of Thomas and Amelia, born Oct. 11, 1789, died Nov. 8, 1806.

Nathaniel, son of Thomas and Amelia, born June 23d, 1791, graduated at Yale College, Sept. 11th, 1812. He married, in Claiborne, Alabama, Martha Helen Foster. He died August 5th, 1822: his widow married Edward L. Smith. She died May 15th, 1857.

George, son of Thomas and Amelia, born Sept. 21st, 1793, married Sarah, daughter of Nicodemas and Mary (Thomas) Burch, March 19, 1837. They had four children: their only son died Feb'y 22nd, 1845. George Allen died Dec. 22, 1844.

Amelia, daughter of Thomas and Amelia, born July 10, 1795, died June 23d, 1852. John, born May 18, 1797, married Lucy Johnson, Oct. 18, 1818. They had four children. In 1824 he went on a Sealing-Voyage (for his health) with his brother-in-law, Capt. Robert Johnson, to the Antarctic Ocean. Neither Capt., Passengers, Crew, or Vessel have ever been heard from. Their only son, John Wolcott, was a Cavalry Officer in the Union

Army, and was shot while acting as a scout in Iowa. He left two sons.

Henry Nelson, son of Thomas and Amelia, born May 27, 1799, married Jane Cellina Foster, Dec. 10th, 1824. They had one son and one daughter: the son died in infancy.

Pardon, 12 child of Thomas and Amelia Allen, born July 12th, died July 16, 1802.


Caleb (son of Thomas and Eunice Allen) married and settled in New London in 1831. In 1836 he was chosen Alderman. In 1837 he was elected State Senator from the seventh District of his native state. From 1838 to 1841 he was Post-Master. In 1841 he was elected Mayor of New London, and held the office until 1843, when he resigned, to move with his family to Western New York. He died in Sinclairville, N.Y., May 4, 1876.


Lewis Denison, Frederick Lee, and Thomas H. C. Allen were sons of Lewis and Mary Denison Allen.

Frederick Lee was born May 20th, 1820; was a Druggist in New London; he married Waitstill Lippett, June 4th, 1849. He was Mayor of that City from 1862 to 1871: he was also a member of the Legislature in 1867 and 1868. In 1871 he was State Senator. He died Feb'y 25th, 1872.

BOSTON, MASS., April, 1833.

[“The Boston Evening Post,” March 2d, 1767.]

Just imported from London, by Jolley Allen, at his Shop about midway between the Governors and the Town House, and almost opposite the Heart and Crown, in Cornhill, Boston, A very large assortment of English and India goods, fit for all seasons; too many to enumerate separately in an Advertisement. Superfine Serges, of most colours, at 36 shillings (O. T.) per single yard, and cheaper by large quantities. Silver Ribbons, very genteel, at 7 shillings, 6 pence (Old Tenor) per single yard. Women's Lynn made Calimanco Shoes, at 30 Shillings (O. T.) per pair. A good assortment of Irish Linens, to be sold at a very low rate; and all the above mentioned assortment of English and India goods, he is determined to sell at as low a rate as is in his power, to make room for a very large assortment of English Goods, that is to come in the first Ship that sails from London to Boston in the Spring; which goods, he is convinced, will come so low charged to him, as that he will be able to sell, in the Wholesale or Retail way, as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought at any Store or Shop in Town.  The following ready made Cloaths to be sold by Wholesale or Retail. Viz. Coats, Silk Jackets,

Shapes, and Cloth Ditto. Stocking Breeches of all sizes, and most colours; Cotton Velvet, Cloth, Thickset, Duroy, Everlasting, and Plush Breeches; Sailors' great Coats, and outside and inside Jackets; check Shirts, Frocks, and long, wide Trowsers. Scotch Bonnets, and blue milled Stockings. All the above Cloaths will be sold at a very low rate, as said Allen is going to quit that branch of Business. If any person inclines to purchase the whole or part of the above cloathes, they may find it greatly to their advantage. English, European, or West India Goods will suit for pay.  He deals for Cash only, except for the above articles of Cloathing.

Choice London Bohea Tea, by the Chest, Hundred, Dozen, or half Dozen, at the lowest prices, with great encouragement to Retailers, at 34 shillings (O. T.) by the single pound, 17 shillings half pound, and 8 shil. and 6 pence the quarter pound. Also choice French Indigo, by large or small quantities. The above Tea and Indigo are warranted of the best kind: if they prove otherwise, will be taken back, and the money returned by the said

JOLLEY ALLEN.

He has likewise the best of No. 4 Pins, at 3 pounds, 17 shillings, per Dozen.

["Boston Gazette," Sept. 24, 1767.]

NOW READY FOR SALE AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATE

BY

JOLLEY ALLEN,

AT HIS SHOP, ALMOST OPPOSITE THE HEART AND CROWN, IN CORNHILL,
BOSTON.

<p>Superfine, middling, and low-prized Broad Cloths, such as scarlet crimson, black, claret, Blue, and cloth-coloured, some of the cloth-coloured as low as 33 shillings (Old Tenor) per yard. Superfine, middling, and low prized Kerseys of various colours; with a large assortment of plain Krap Beaver coating, bath Beavers, and coat bindings. Superfine London and German Serges of most colours at 36 shillings (O. T.) per yard, and some at 33 shillings. Bearskins of different colours. Red and blue Diffles and Shags,</p>	<p>plain and silk sagathy's and duroys of the newest and most fashionable colours, very cheap. Neat Damascus Nankeens for Men's Jackets. Black, and cloth coloured, cotton Velvets. Men's and women's black silk Velvets. Rich black Satin's for Men's Jackets, and White ditto. Worsted Plush and Hair Shag of different colours. Velvet Shapes for Jackets, plain and figured, everlasting, and Draw boys. Thickset and Fustians of all colours and prices, with black, scarlet, and crimson worsted Thicksets. London and</p>
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Bristol shalloons, tammies, durants, and calimancos of all colours and prices. Blue, green, and cloth-coloured half Thicksets. Scarlet, crimson, pink, red, and green Baizes, of a yard and two yards wide, and Flannels. Striped and plain Swanskins of all prices. Osnabirgs, ticklinburgs, and dowlass Blankets of all sorts. Men's, women's, and children's cotton, thread, and worsted hose. Men's yarn Stockings. Single and double cotton Kilmarnock Caps, scarlet, crimson, and striped worsted Caps. Buckram and stay trimmings of all sorts. Coloured thread of all kinds. Best silk twist. Silk and Hair. Mohair, and sewing silks of all colours. Best double washed Buttons, some of them new fashioned; white and yellow, common, ditto. Death-head, basket, needle-worked, horn, and horse-hair Buttons of all colours. Horn and ivory Combs, Penknives, Razors, Scissors, thimbles, Ink-pots, Shoe, knee, and stock-Buckles, Muff Boxes, Sleeve Buttons, pins and needles of all sorts, writing paper, quills, Ink powder, Sealing-wax, and wafers. Wide and narrow lute-strings, very good, which will be sold at a low rate. Light and dark ground calicoes and patches, some very low prized. Men's silk Caps. Striped Cottons and bengals. Half yard and yard wide poplins and crapes. Worsteds Damask grograms and brolieos. Best Camlets, double and twisted both ways, low prized. Yard wide stuffs. Green, cloth-colour'd, and striped bambleteens. Yellow canvass, and marking ditto, with crewels, and worsteds of all shades and colours. English and

Scotch bed-ticks and plaids. White, figured, and plain fustians and dimothy, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and yard wide garlix. Large assortment of Manchester and Scotch checks, some apron width. A large assortment of Irish Linen, all widths and prices. Men's long black silk handkerchiefs. Linen and cotton handkerchiefs, some very large. Knit Patterns for Jackets and breeches. Silk knee straps. Long silk and worsted money Purses. Diaper, Russia Linen, and table cloths. All sorts of garlix, and cambric, thread, &c. A large assortment of silver and other Ribbons, low priced, with necklaces, Earrings, and pendants. Head flowers and breast flowers and soliteers. Rich crimson, green, white, blue, and black sprigged satins and sarcenets, to be sold near the sterling cost. A large assortment of Capu-shire silks, of the above colours, and some black, as low as 30 shil. (O. T.) per yard. Large and small Roman handkerchiefs, and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, by the dozen, or single. Plain and flowered gauze Handkerchiefs. A large and fresh assortment of cloth-coloured trimmings for Ladies' Gowns and Sacks. Wide and narrow common persians, black, white, pink, blue, and crimson ditto. Pealing Satins of various colours. English and India, black and coloured, Taffeties. Taffety persians and plain persians. Snail lace, and gimp of all colours. Women's silk gloves and mitts, some extraordinarily good. Men, women, and children's worsted, kid, and Lamb gloves and mitts. White and black, blond, trolly, and bone and lappet, Lace. Scarlet and white,

blue and white, and crimson and white, Lace. Plain and flowered Gauze. Paris net and catgut. Leather Mount, ivory stick, paddle stick, and bone stick Fans. Children's ditto. A large assortment of cambric and Lawn; some yard wide and flowered Lawns. Broad and narrow binding, linen and diaper tape. Silk, cotton, and thread laces, and silk ferrets. A large assortment calimancoes, half yard and half quarter wide; very good at 12 shillings (O. T.) a yard. Women's English flowered and plain russet Shoes, of several colours, and very good, at a dollar a pair. Women's Lynn made callimanco shoes, at 32 shil. 6 pence, and some at 30 shillings (O. T.), a pair. Children's best made English Morrocco leather Pumps. Women's English everlasting Shoes. Women's black and coloured hats and bonnets. Women's Chip hats and Bonnets, &c., &c.

LIKEWISE

Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, Race, and ground Ginger, Pepper, Chocolate, Coffee, Rice, Raisins, Currants, and best English Mustard. English loaf Sugar, by the hundred, or single loaf, at 7 shillings (O. T.) by the single pound, and cheaper by the quantity. Very good loaf Sugar, made here, by the hundred, or single loaf, at six shillings, 6 pence per single pound, and cheaper by the quantity.

☞ Choice Jamaica, and other brown Sugars, by the Barrel, Hundred, or smaller quantity, some as low as 3 shil. per single pound, and cheaper by the quantity.

INDIA CHINA.

Neat blue and white China, long Dishes, various sizes, enamelled Plates. Blue and white ditto, enamelled Punch Bowls, blue and white ditto of various sizes. Enamelled Cups and Saucers, burnt in, ditto with blue and white China Cups and Saucers. Glass, Delph, and Stone Ware, both flowered and plain. Such as Decanters, Wine Glasses, Beakers, Cruets, Saltcellars, Stone-Plates, Cups and Saucers, Cream-Pots, Tea Pots, Bowls, Mugs, Pickle-Pots, &c., by the crate, or smaller quantities.

☞ Cotton Wool, very good and very cheap. Kippen's and Tillock's Snuff. Hard Soap. The best of Poland and common Starch, by the Barrel, Hundred, Dozen, and single pound. Choice French Indigo by the large or small quantities.

Excellent London Bohea Tea. By the Chest, Hundred, Dozen, or half dozen, or by the single pound, half pound, and quarter pound, cheap.

☞ The above Tea is warranted of the best kind, and if it proves otherwise, after trying it, will be taken back, and the money returned, by the said

JOLLEY ALLEN.

N.B. Tea and Indigo are articles I am never out of.

☞ My Town and country Customers may depend upon my being sup-

plied with all the above Articles the year round, by Wholesale and Retail, and as cheap in proportion as those which have the prices fixed to them, as I deal for Cash only.

All this is only a *single* advertisement. I copied it from "The Boston Gazette."

ERRATA.

PAGE 45. — Thirteenth line should read. . . . She married
—— Hurlbut. Nathaniel. son of Jolley and Eleanor, etc.

Twenty-third line should read, Thomas Allen, third
son of Nathaniel, etc.

PAGE 46. — Fifth line should read, Samuel, second son of
Nathaniel and Dorcas Allen, was born in England; married
Elizabeth ——; they had four children, etc.

PAGE 47. — Tenth line from bottom, for “Thomas” read
“Homan.”

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